





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## THE HAPPY MAN.

BY WILLIAM COOPER.

He is the happy man whose life even now shows evidence of that happy life to come; who, throned to an obscure but tranquil state, is pleased with it, and, were he free to choose, would make his fate his choice; whom peace, the fruit of virtue, and whom virtue, the fruit of peace, for happiness beyond him can count indeed to follow, while he must. Below the shades, but having the life home. The world looks on him in her busy search for objects, more illustrious in her view; and, occupied as he is, he knows not that she seeks him, for he has proved them vain. He cannot claim the ground his name bears. Pursuing glances, and each in its own way, her honors, her emblems, her joys. Therefore in contemplation is his bliss. Whose power is such that whom she lifts from earth.

## HOW FATHER CONQUERED HIS.

We were a minister's children, Jamie, 12, slight, straight as an arrow, with the peculiar golden light in the gray eyes that betokens hot temper and brilliant intellect, and masses of fine black hair pulled back from a high, white forehead. Bright, handsome Jamie, how I loved him, with an unquestioning devotion that taught me early to yield my wishes and desires to his imperious will and to shield him in all things, right or wrong, from the severe judgments of our father. I look back now with a feeling of admiration for the lovely little Dot, only 7, with her long, tawny braids, and great eager eyes, so true to her boy hero.

Of course the familiar expression that ministers' children are worse than any other had often been repeated before us, and as people evidently expected us to be little heathens, we tried hard not to disappoint any one. Lessons on the total depravity of ministers' children in general and we two, in particular, were as daily food to us. We knew that we were very bad, but we managed to be quite comfortable for such terrible sinners.

Among father's few worldly goods was a beautiful horse, fleet as the wind and the pride of his heart. Jamie had often taken me with him to the pasture to lead "Flighty" backward and forward. And on rare occasions when we had gained permission to drive short distances for father we had grown bold and lengthened our drives, ways receiving punishment for boldness, but counting it well, worth a whipping to hold the reins and feel the air rush against our faces as Flighty sped down the street. One summer morning, that shone out clear as crystal, father spoke of the day as well suited for shopping in Cleveland, a few miles distant, and as he spoke of that time to mother announced his intention of going by rail. Oh! the winks and nods, and sly motions that told the story as plainly to me, and how helpful we grew of their comfort, how solicitous. At last, with terrible warning of wrath to be visited upon us if we ventured to disobey any of father's commands, we watched them about the train, and saw it sweep off down the track, with the fluttering pennons of smoke beckoning to us. Racing back through the grassy lanes, tossing books and slates into a fence corner, with my pink sun-bonnet on top of the pile, Jamie crowned my tawny braids with his sister's hat, and calling me a jolly fat, helped me to pack our lunch. Before kind sister, H., who would come and get dinner, and would guard over the personage, could reach there, we had packed our basket, harnessed our beautiful Flighty to the carriage and were off for a day in the woods. Oh! the dinner in the Old Maid's Kitchen, a cave to be found on the banks of the Guyahoga river, famous now as the Switzerland of America. The long drive down the road that stretched away in the distance like a silver wire. The depths of cool living green, that lay like a shadow in a barren land. The moss, the violets, the new sounds we heard, the new visions we saw. The delicious coolness of the spring we discovered. The dreams we dreamed of the future. Oh! that summer day. As it waned we collected our treasures and, unfatigued Flighty from the tree where she had been made safe, we led her to the carriage, and depositing our burdens we drove gayly homeward. Runaways we were, but philosophers as well, for we put the fact of our awaiting punishment as far from our thought as possible. We expected to be whipped, but did not intend to suffer the sting twice, once in dread and talking about it, and again in actual pain. As we sped along through the summer evening, we decided that life was worth the living—"the game well worth the candle."

Did we feel a presentiment that our playful enjoyment of this delightful wickedness was soon to end; that we finished our otherwise quiet sort of disobedience by racing through the village streets, hissing like young Indians, and passing every team with a challenge to follow if they could? Flighty was a thoroughbred and perfectly trained. She kept her head beautifully, or my story might have another ending. As we drove up to the gate with a grand flourish, the whistle of the train in the distance warned us that our hour of

reckoning was close at hand. After tea I was invited to the study and questioned as to the day's wickedness. I answered respectfully, and, after being reprimanded, was banished to my room. Soon after I heard father's heavy step in the hall and Jamie's light footsteps following. Leaving my room I gazed into the study and saw father and Jamie. It was a glorious starry night, and the silvery whiteness of the moonlight wrapped the world in its spell. Once I thought I heard the pleading voice of my brother. I could bear no more, and, slipping out into the hall, stole down stairs and out to the barn. The lantern was hardly needed, for, both front and rear doors being open, the moonlight lay in great bays, white and translucent, giving vivid brilliancy to the space of floor, and leaving the corners in shadow. Creeping through the rear door I stood motionless, watching with wondering eyes the scene painted on my memory as clearly as if years had not dimmed the fire of those luminous eyes, or bowed with weight of care the proud uplifted head. Father was standing where the light from the lantern, suspended from the beam above, fell full on the hair just tinged with gray, and brought into relief the massive forehead and stern blue eyes. His mouth was quivering strangely and the hand that held the evening-whip seemed shaking with irresolution. For the first time in my remembrance father hesitated to do what he considered his duty, and met the fearless glance of his only son with such yearning tenderness on his strong old face as I had never seen there.

"Jamie, my son, do you remember my commands this morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"You remember the penalty of your disobedience?"

"Yes, sir."

"You know that you must suffer it, do you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Take off your jacket and your vest."

Jamie obeyed, hung them on a peg and came back to his position before father with a hard, stern expression on his face that showed a spirit to be won, never compelled by blows. Perhaps father saw this, for his hand failed to fall in punishment and his great strong arm stole around the boy's shoulders and folded him closely to father's side.

"Jamie! Jamie! my lad, why do you grieve our old father so?"

If an angel had spoken we could not have been more awe-stricken. Father, who so seldom caressed, who was so severe, so stern—father was crying! Jamie was crushed by this sort of thing and stammered his excuses, and when he felt the tears on his upturned face his heart melted. "Oh! pa, I didn't know you could feel so bad. Don't, pa, don't!"

"Boy, did you think I loved to whip you? Don't you know every blow on your tender flesh makes a deeper, sorer mark on your father's heart? My son! my only son!"

His voice faltered and broke. I shall never forget the tenderness that thrilled every word as he talked.

"I cannot break my word, Jamie; I told you if you disobeyed punishment must follow. Now, my boy, many a time with aching heart have I whipped you, and it seems to have no lasting effect. I cannot whip you to-night, and I dare not break my word. Take this whip, sir."

Jamie took the whip, and father quickly laid aside his worn black coat, then his vest, hanging them beside Jamie's; and turning his broad shoulders to the wondering lad, his voice rang like a clarion.

"James, some one must suffer. I can't whip you. You must whip me. Strike, sir!"

The boy stood as if turned to stone.

"Do you hear me, Jamie? Strike!"

White as death grew Jamie's face; his mouth twitched nervously. The whip fell to the floor, and with a cry that came right from his heart, Jamie went down on his knees. "Oh, pa! you may kill me, but I never can strike you!"

How he begged for forgiveness, passionately pleading: "I can't, pa! Anything but that!"

What promises of future obedience, but father's will was iron. He would not break his word. He had said so many lashes, and they must be paid. Pezzled and stirred to the depths, what could he do?

What little white-gowned figure is that that creeps out of the shadows and throws itself at his feet, while a child's shrill voice pipes:

"Oh, papa! I have been so wicked; I coaxed Jamie, truly, truly, I did! Whip me, papa, and let Jamie go."

Now if you think this was not an act of heroism, I am sorry for you; and then, perhaps, your father was not a minister.

He lifted his forlorn little daughter from the floor, and, as no way out of the dilemma seemed to present itself, Jamie stood by in humiliation and shame, while father's hand fell in punishment on his sister. Father carried me to my room in his arms, and, when I felt his tears splash on my hair, a new feeling that love understands was born in my heart.

If Jamie had been writing this record of our long day, he would have closed with the announcement that never from that day did we venture to run away with Flighty, and, as our eyes grew accustomed to see the love written in every line of father's face, we grew to watch for the smile of approval and weep over his displeasure.

But alas, I must add one more testimony to the weakness of my sex, and just whisper, how early the next morning, standing on the veranda, where

the lilacs swung their fragrant clusters against the study window, I ventured to say: "Jamie, don't you almost wish, when pa's back was right in front of you so, that you had just given him a couple of good ones, he has given you so many?"

Jamie had no chance to reply, for the lilacs were held aside from the window, and father's voice called "Daughter." Trembling little wretch, I need not have feared. Father was one of those rare men who had learned to "let well enough alone," and only kissed me with unusual tenderness as he led me out to breakfast.—*Detroit Post.*

## MAKING MACARONI.

On the middle of the floor was a large crock of a sticky material, like paste. From this the macaroni was being fashioned. The process in use was primitive and tedious, but Scalchi has not capital and cannot buy machinery. A workman seized a handful of the paste, on which he left visible finger marks, and commenced to heat it about with two little sticks. Then a child, apparently not more than eight or ten inches long, who looked like a round ball, caught hold of a small pair of bellows and began working them for dear life. The air pumped by the bellows had passed through the stove and was hot. Most the artist began to build his stick of macaroni lengthwise from the mouth of the tube, and, as the hot air touched it, it became hard enough to retain this necessary shape.

The pasta pipe had, of course, to be constantly molded by the hands to prevent its blowing out into all sorts of sizes and figures. The process resulted in bundles of unequal and badly-shaped macaroni tubes, such as are never seen in groceries. It was impossible to find out the exact composition of the paste, but it appears to be made of coarse flour, with a mixture of some thick meal. A pan of muddy-looking water, in which a proportion of gum arabic had been mingled, was what the meal was moistened with. Scalchi was, of course, unable to explain the virtues of the different articles or describe them by name, but he danced around and grinned as if exceedingly pleased with his own ingenuity, every now and then stopping to give a playful knock with the broom-handle to his associates or break over their heads any shamefully "botched" pipe of his national food.

In the midst of the work, while the leader of everything was putting ashes, stale potatoes and other rubbish in the stove instead of coal, there was a resounding yell and the child who manipulated the bellows tumbled headforemost into the paste. For a happy, solitary moment the boy stood perpendicular, wrong side up, in the heavy mass, then he toppled over, upsetting everything on the floor. Scalchi lost his self-possession for a second, but was soon himself again. The small boy lay in the middle of the arena with eyes, mouth, ears and face plastered with dough. The thick paste traveled slowly but surely over the grimy boards. Scalchi uttered an immortal yell, waved his broomstick, righted the crock and in a minute every living thing in the room, except the reporter and the boy, was accepting the paste and tossing it into the earthen vessel. The stuff which adhered to the infant was carefully scraped off and thrown in with the rest.—*Philadelphia Times.*

## HUNGARIAN VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

Austria has one good idea, and that is about the only one. Each village is responsible for its own inhabitants. Thus, if a native of one village goes into another and becomes a criminal, his trial and whatever of cost he may be to the public is charged to the village to which he belongs. If he becomes a pauper he is sent back to his village at its expense. The result of this system is a general attempt on the part of each village to make its people as good as possible in self-defense, but judging from the morals of Vienna their labors have not been attended with any great degree of success. But the system looks good, and with proper people to practice it upon would probably be good. An alien settling in a village is required to deposit with the village authorities about 400 florins as a sort of security for good behavior and to indemnify the village against his becoming a public charge.—*Nassau.*

## WHY HE MARRIED.

"I've lost four children on this road!"

"You don't say so!" ejaculated the stranger. "You have had a hard time. Make the road pay for it?"

"Well, now, you bet! I got \$5,000 a head for them young ones. Yes, sir, then children stood me in \$5,000 a head."

"What are you worrying about then?" inquired the stranger, as the old man went for the window again.

"Nothing, nothing particular. You see, I've been speculating in stocks lately, and the market has gone agin me. Today my broker told me my margins had run out, and as I'm getting high home I thought my wife might be on the track somewhere, and if she was, stranger, if she was, I could make them margins good and stand to win on the whole deal."—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

When a Chicago artist sold a picture to a saloon keeper for \$5,000, a friend deplored that it should go to a drinking place. The artist replied: "More art judges will see it there than would see it on the wall of an art institution."

MAX a small man never ceases talking about the small sacrifices he makes, but he is a great man who can sacrifice everything and say nothing.

## THE FARM.

While one-half or more of the productive industry of the country is engaged in farming, it should seem that there is good reason for demanding that the elements of agricultural science should be taught in common schools, especially in rural districts.

One of the advantages of the soiling and ensilage system of feeding is the greatly increased amount of manure that can be made on a given quantity of land. To realize this advantage to the utmost, however, the manure should be carefully saved and applied.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune feeds cotton-seed meal, corn meal and bran to cows; one pound of each at a ration. The cotton-seed meal must be free from husk or it will be indigestible. Care must also be taken not to feed the cotton-seed meal for two months before calving time.

LAMBS can be made to shear from two to four pounds more wool by a little extra care and feed during the winter. The extra wool will more than pay for the extra feeding, and the result will be a much larger and stronger sheep. For this purpose feed good clover hay, with bran, oats and corn mixed.

The sprouting of potatoes is generally prevented by a short exposure to either freezing cold or scalding heat. Pouring scalding water over them and then drying quickly prevents sprouting. It is therefore plain that seed potatoes must be preserved from such a degree of heat or cold as would destroy the germ, from 50 to 55 degrees being safe.

The following is stated to be a nearly correct rule for measuring corn in cribs: Having leveled the corn in the crib, measure the length, breadth and depth, and multiply them together, and deduct from the product one-fifth, and you have the number of bushels in the ear; for shelled corn take one-half of this. To be strictly correct, add half a bushel for every 100.

AN ILLINOIS farmer, in a communication to the *Germanian Telegrapher*, says that fresh, clean hog's lard, rubbed three or four times on any kind of wart on horses or cattle will remove them on three or four applications. I have removed the warts time after time, and have never been able to find the wart for the fourth application. If I should send the Latin name for lard and tell man to pay 50 cents to the druggist for about 2 cents' worth of good lard, this remedy would be of more use. For all wounds and bruises, cracks on cows' teats, etc., it is better than any patent liniments or ointments.

PROF. BEAL, of Michigan, relates that, in order to test the belief in the necessity of bumble-bees for fertilizing, red clover, he made several experiments. The first year a few clover heads, covered with light ashes or meal, yielded about two-thirds as many seeds as those left uncovered. In the second year four heads covered before flowering yielded 18, 80, 88 and 41 seeds, respectively, while four heads that were uncovered yielded 10, 54, 43 and 57 seeds each. In the third year of the covered heads only 1 among 31 heads yielded seed. For the second

crop of the third year if covered heads yielded no seed, while the uncovered heads yielded an average of 37; each. Other experiments showed that, with the aid of the bumble-bees, four times as many seeds were produced compared with those from which they were excluded. The professor thinks it fair to conclude that the bees are of considerable value in fertilizing the flowers of red clover.

F. D. CURTIS writes as follows to the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* concerning seed corn: "A friend a few years ago undertook to improve his corn crop by planting all kinds mixed together. He confessed his plan was a failure, as he got no improved variety, but a mixed-up lot, just what the offspring would be from a mongrel sire, illustrating still further the similarity in the nature (breeding) of corn and animals. A great many farmers comfort themselves with the notion that if they change seed with some other farmer they are doing a big thing. This is a mistaken idea. Seed should be improved and taken from the farm where it is grown, and to which it has adapted itself. At home is the place for improvement. The idea that the little germ of seed can carry the qualities of a good farm as it is ridiculous, but it can carry with it peculiarities in its nature (growth and maturity) acquired in one place, which will be unsuited to another; hence, reader, improve the seed on your own land."

It makes but little difference whether you plant orange or hawthorn for fencing in your farm. Either one makes a good fence when properly attended to, and neither one makes a fence at all when neglected. The orange or hawthorn will make a fence in less time than hawthorn, but it will cost more to keep it in order, on account of its thirly growth, unless you let it take its course, as our worthy (or unworthy) trustees do on the one growing on the hawthorn grounds of our county seat. "A hedge is twenty-one or thirty feet high, and where it is thin enough for a cow to walk through they have put in boards and nailed them to the stems of the hedge. That kind of a fence I would call a nuisance. The thing about a well-set hedge fence is, you always have a surplus of material, and the brush or trimmings will always pay to gather and burn them; whereas, in repairing a rail fence you must always supply new rails in place

of those that have rotted out. The hedge fence, if taken care of, is an everlasting fence. I never knew one of that was taken care of. I could show you hedge fences more than 100 years old, and good fences yet—good enough to turn hogs or horses. I would advise every farmer that has a nicely-laying farm to plant hedge fence for road and line fences. It doesn't make any difference whether it is hard froze, or wet from the last big rain, you can trim hedge fence all the same; in fact, winter is the time to shape up hedge fence. With a good hedge fence around your farm you can rest contented till morning, without being afraid the wind will blow down the line fence and let your neighbor's stock in on your fields of grain. I admit there are other kinds of fence that can be made quicker and cheaper than hedge, but they will eventually rot out, and then to replace makes them the most costly of the two. Not so with the hedge. It starts up every spring and puts out its leaves, and appears to enjoy life with the fresh grass and growing grain. As for the hedge drying out on account of this soil, it is out of the question when seed is put under and sub-soil on top; the leaves from the hedge will keep the soil rich enough. I would rather attribute the cause of the hedge dying to the surplus of stagnant water poisoning the roots. —*Iowa Homestead.*

## THE KITCHEN.

An excellent cement for fastening knife handles may be made by taking a small quantity of Bash, brick-dust and about half the quantity of rain; reduce to a fine powder; fill the hole in the handle with the mixture; heat the neck of the knife to be inserted hot, then put in the handle and let it remain till set.

Fences must never be used to extract anything from the ear. The best and safest plan is to inject lukewarm water rather forcibly by means of a syringe. This will be rarely found to fail. Should the ear have become swollen, a little sweet oil must be poured in and left there till next day, when syringing may be again used.

SPANISH PUFFS.—Put into a saucepan a teaspoonful of water, a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and two ounces of butter; while it is boiling add sufficient flour for it to leave the sauce-pan; stir in one by one the yolks of four eggs; drop a teaspoonful at a time into boiling lard; fry them a light brown.

Never throw away even a small piece of Hamburg or Torcheon; it will not fail to be of use sometime. One way to use short bits of insertion is to set them in the shoulder seams of children's aprons or dresses, or down the back seams of sleeves to enlarge them. Pretty bits are made of pigne, with a stripe of insertion through the center.

A LITTLE magnesia and water will sometimes correct the acidity of a child's stomach, and render unnecessary any stronger medicine. Powder a teaspoonful of the magnesia, and put it in half a glass of water, it will not dissolve, of course, but will mix with the water so that an infant can swallow it. Give a teaspoonful of this three times a day, until indications warrant you in discontinuing it.

A BEAUTIFUL toilet-set for the dressing-case is made by covering a large cushion with cream-colored satin; around the edge of the cushion put a pleating of ribbon of the same color and a fall of lace. The lace is not to be pleated, but gathered a little. On the top of the cushion point in water-colors two or three pantries, with leaves and stems to relieve all stiffness. The bottles, that help to make up the set should be covered and decorated to match. The flowers on the bottles need not be painted, however.

An old-fashioned "plum cake" is made of one pound each of butter, sugar and flour; ten eggs; one pound of raisins, half a pound of each of currants and of sliced citron; a teaspoonful of ground cloves, one of mace, one of nutmeg, the juice and grated peel of a lemon, half of a coffee-cup of New Orleans molasses. Beat the butter until it is soft and creamy, then add the sugar. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately; stir the yolks with the butter and sugar; stir the flour in gradually (having first mixed one heaping teaspoonful of cream of tartar with it). When the flour is about half worked in, put in half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in as little water as it is possible to use, then add the whites of the eggs, and lastly the fruit, which is well covered with the rest of the flour. Bake in a large tin, with a buttered paper on the sides as well as on the bottom; it will need to bake slowly for five hours. Then, do not attempt to lift from the tin until it is perfectly cold. This should be made several days before it is used.

## DANGEROUS.

"You cannot carry that gun into the carriage with you," said an express messenger to a Western-bound tourist. "You will have to let me put it into the baggage-car."

"There isn't the slightest danger in the world," replied the tourist. "The gun ain't loaded."

"Great heaven!" shouted the messenger, "everybody clear out of the station, building for your lives! Here is a man with an unloaded gun in his hands!" —*Check.*

THE French settlers in Michigan use notched sticks for keeping accounts. By making various kinds of notches on the edges of an octagonal stick a foot long, a farmer can record all his money matters for a year.

## THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE.

Experiences encountered on a Washington Visit by Joseph M. Miller.

I require that every man established in the Capitol and these other noble edifices here shall know and keep constantly in his mind that these mighty temples were not reared by politicians, that they are not paid for by the politicians, that they are not the property of the politicians. But they were built, paid for and are owned by the people of these United States. And that the humblest of them, whether coming here with the mud of an Illinois farm on his feet, or the blisters of an ax-helve from the forests of Maine on his hands, whether coming here in black or brown or white, with the stain of toil on his patched knee, or entering with elbows made from poverty, that he is a part proprietor here, that they are each and all part owners of this place, and every man, President and all, are in the people's employ, in their pay, established in their houses, and they can and shall turn them out when they please. This I say is the genius and the spirit which made this land what it is, and it must not now be forgotten. But it is being forgotten. And when you follow me through you will see why I have said so much about this neglected legend.

I know it is the custom for men who write or are at all notorious to come here and go through these departments with a flourish; be shown through by some official who makes the stranger's path straight and all his ways pleasant. On it he is not known; he gets his Congressman to go with him; and so, Mr. Timiney and official bully is big with civility. But let him try to get through the Treasury Department or the Navy Department alone and unknown. I tried it, with a small party of humble Western friends whom I found here at a boarding-house. In the Patent Office, Postal Department and so on all was well; but in those departments above named we were frowned upon, snubbed, insulted. If you have any doubts, put on your plain traveling clothes and try to see the workings of these places alone and unknown. I have poked about through the most of the great edifices of this earth during the past ten years, and I put it on record that I never found such bullies, "cads" and scoundrels in possession anywhere as here. If we must have "cads" at our capital, let us import them and have the genuine article.

In the War Department I found even less civility than in the Navy Department. Of course, I might have shown my card or might have had a Senator show us about the great new granite edifice; but I am one of the people, and I say it over and over again that these buildings belong to the people; that those who are in possession of these are paid by the people to take care of them and to behave themselves and to use good manners, too, before even the raggedest and most wretched of the people; and, if they don't want to stay there on these terms, with this distinct understanding, let them call around some Saturday night soon and get their wages and quit.

## SALA AND THE CARMAN.

Cab stories proverbially go on covers, and the one I have just related reminds me of another, of an entirely different character, of which Mr. G. A. Sala was the hero. The great G. A. S. had returned from an extended continental trip, and, as he said "an revoir" to a French friend, stepped into a hansom at Charing Cross. The Jehu, thinking that the bearded and blooded gentleman with the foreign accent must be a "blondin" froggy, resolved to "try it" with him. Mr. Sala said "Fleet street," and the driver commenced by driving straight up Adelaide street and turning into St. Martin's lane. Mr. Sala, lost in his thoughts, did not even notice the cabby's eccentricity until the latter, convinced by his rare silence that he is indeed the "farmer," boldly struck up through the Dials into Tottenham-court-road. Then, awaking from his reverie as he passed the Old Horse Shoe, Mr. Sala took in the situation in a moment, and, being in no particular hurry to reach the *Daily Telegraph* office, determined to let events take their course. The cabman, thoroughly assured by the time he had reached Euston road that he had "got a regular green 'un and no horror!" kept boldly up Hampstead road, and so by Camden road to the Nag's Head, when, not wanting to weary his horse too much, he turned south and made via High-street, City-road and Aldersgate street to the postoffice, and so by way of Ludgate Hill to the office he had been told to drive to. Then, slowly alighting and taking a good look at his driver, Mr. Sala, as he put a silver shilling into his outstretched hand, only murmured: "Oh, you funny dog!" and disappeared leisurely up Peterborough court. The rest of the anecdote is not quite fit for publication.

## SHE DIDN'T OWE.

"Madam," he began, as he lifted his hat at the front door, "I am soliciting for home charities. We have hundreds of poor, ragged and victim children like those at your gate, and our object is—"

"Sir! those are my children!" she interrupted, and the way that front door slammed his toes jarred, every hair on his scalp stood.

"I wish," he said, "that my father had been a miner and my mother a laundress, that my sister had run away with a circus-rider and that I had a million, for then I'd be somebody in New York society."—*New York Mail.*

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met after the election adjournment on Wednesday, the 4th inst. In the Senate, petitions were presented from the charitable institutions of Detroit praying for the passage of a bill establishing a Poor Commission in Wayne county, and numerous petitions for and against the withdrawal of the bill passed on third reading. The Senate bill to legalize the organization of townships in the district of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, township, Antioch county, re-incorporating the village of Bellingham, Michigan, and the village of Bellingham, Michigan, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7501 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7502 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7503 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7504 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7505 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7506 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7507 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7508 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7509 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7510 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7511 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7512 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7513 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7514 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7515 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7516 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7517 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7518 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7519 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7520 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7521 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7522 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7523 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7524 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7525 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7526 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7527 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7528 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7529 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7530 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7531 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7532 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7533 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7534 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7535 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7536 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7537 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7538 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7539 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7540 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7541 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7542 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7543 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7544 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7545 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7546 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7547 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7548 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7549 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7550 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7551 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7552 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7553 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7554 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7555 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7556 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7557 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7558 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7559 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7560 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7561 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7562 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7563 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7564 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7565 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7566 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7567 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7568 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7569 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7570 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7571 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7572 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7573 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7574 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7575 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7576 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7577 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7578 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7579 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7580 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7581 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7582 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7583 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section 7584 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, was passed on third reading. The bill to amend section 7585 of the law relating to the purchase of land by the State for the purpose of establishing a State park, and to amend section







## THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, April 12-1883.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

M. E. S. concert at the hall tomorrow evening.

After a two-weeks' vacation school opened again Monday.

A full stock of furniture at Traver's Furniture Rooms.

The new Board of Supervisors will convene on Monday, April 23.

Re-Sheriff London has moved into his residence on Michigan avenue.

Nicest thing out—

The new window shade roller at the P. O.

J. O. Thurston, Almont, Mich., says: Brown's Iron Bitters give satisfaction.

Thunder—lightning—rain—snow—wind, Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Our new sheriff, John F. Hum, now occupies his new quarters at the sheriff's residence.

Wall paper—

Beautiful designs, ready trimmed, at the P. O.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Cassimer arrived in the city Monday and are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Brink.

Mr. J. S. Harrington moved on to his farm Monday.

A social hop was held at the hall on Monday evening and was well attended.

We are pleased to note that Mr. M. S. Hartwick, with the aid of a chair, is able to move about some.

Choice Books—

Lots of new and beautiful goods at the P. O.

Miss Flora Newman, residing near Pers Cheney, passed Sunday and Monday with her parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown went to Roscommon yesterday to furnish music for a grand ball held last evening.

Rumor says a wrestling match is soon to take place in this city between L. J. Burton and Geo. W. Hamilton.

Master Willie Masters having recovered from the measles, Mrs. Masters and her daughter Nora have come to the conclusion that they will wrestle with each other for a while.

Mr. B. J. Wakeley, engineer at Palmer's planing mill and constable-elect, has stepped down and out, and is, we hear, intending to go west in a short time. Mr. "Mac" Taylor takes his place in the mill.

"Sand! Sand!" cries the school boy. Yes, the sand has loved into sight, welcome, welcome, thrice, thrice, welcome! "Everybody dance!"

A full stock of coffins and undertakers' goods at Traver's Furniture Rooms.

Messrs. Faltree & Livingston, West Branch, Mich., say: "Brown's Iron Bitters gives good satisfaction."

Mr. Wm. F. Brink, who has so faithfully and skillfully manipulated the reins over Dr. O. Palmer's "pet rabbits" during the past winter, has resigned his position, and Mr. "Del" Price is now "chief cook and m.d."

When house-cleaning this spring don't forget to decorate your walls with some of these beautiful wall-papers at Dr. Traver's, 1,000 rolls—spring styles.

Mr. Thos. Woodfield, of Fredericville, passed Sunday in the city. He returned Monday, accompanied by his family, and will hereafter make that village his permanent home. "We are sorry to lose 'Tom,' but what is Grayling's loss will be Fredericville's gain."

Mr. R. S. Babbitt, son, has sold his stock of shoemakers' findings, etc., to Mr. McLaughlin, who will continue the shoe-making business at Mr. B.'s old stand. We understand it is Mr. Babbitt's intentions at trying his hand at agricultural pursuits. Success!

Twelve dozen assorted spectacles and eye-glasses, ranging from the cheapest to the finest lenses, at Dr. Traver's Drug Store. All in need should call and be fitted by the Doctor.

Now that pleasant weather is here it is difficult to recognize some of our residents. The "long wool" being clipped from off the top of their craniums and the flowing beard shaven from their faces makes a vast difference in their looks—for better or for worse we will not venture to say.

20 pieces new styles spring carpeting at Traver's. They are beauties. All in need of a carpet should see them. From 40c to \$1.50 per yard.

Are you in want of a first-class—one of the very best agricultural papers published? If so, call on C. E. Strunk at the AVALANCHE office and subscribe for the Michigan Farmer, \$1.65 per year—8 pages weekly.

[Communicated.]

There is no fool who is so big an old fool as the fool who don't know enough to mind his own business. It may seem strange to say, but this world is full of them.

1,000 rolls, late style, wall paper at Dr. Traver's drug store.

Policeman Korney, who captured the beast Guiton at the moment of the assassination, has received an offer to exhibit himself at a circus, in connection with wax figures of the beast and his victim, but declines.

W. J. Smith, Esq., late of the New York State bar, and who has recently opened a law office in this place, has charge of the defense for James Egan and wife, who are under arrest on a charge of assault with intent to kill Joe Francis, an account of which is given in another column.

The three "soiled doves" inmates of the house of ill repute just north of town, were brought before Justice Kilborn on Saturday last, who fined them each \$5 and costs and gave them until Sunday morning to get "outside the county." They "skipped" on the Saturday night train. It seems to be the opinion of many that he should have given them outside the county by giving them 90 days in the h. of c.

Dr. E. M. Roffee, of Clyde, N. Y., will commence soon to plat into village lots the 80 acres on the north side of this place, and will give a rare chance for men of small means to get a home cheap. The land lays in a beautiful shape, and will in a short time be a portion of the best part of the village. We extend a hearty welcome to all such men as Dr. Roffee to our beautiful little village.

We are indebted to Mr. Frank Owens, of Maple Forest, for the following account of the number of feet of logs put into the North Branch: Pack, Woods & Co., 17,000,000; J. E. Potts, 17,000,000; Gratiwick, Smith & Co., 23,000,000; Charlton & Cheesbro, 23,000,000; S. O. Fisher, 8,000,000; Stephen & Moore, 3,000,000; Penoyer Bros., 1,500,000; Platt & Mellon, 3,000,000. Total, 81,730,000.

The Twentieth Annual Gift of Premiums to the subscribers of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser will take place April 25th, 1883. Thirty thousand dollars in cash will be distributed among 60,000 subscribers. If you are not a subscriber, call on C. E. Strunk at the AVALANCHE office and give him \$2, which will insure you the paper for one year and a ticket for a chance at one of the many prizes. The prizes range from \$5 up to \$2,000. Subscribe at once; the paper alone is worth the fee.

The board of canvassers met at the county clerk's office yesterday. Following is vote as audited on State ticket:

Justices of the Supreme Court: Austin Blair, 209; Chauplin, 144; Tatum, 1. Blair's plurality, 64. O'Brien, 209; Sherwood, 145; Sagendorph, 1. O'Brien's plurality, 62. Regents of the University: Hutchins, 205; Clark, 149; Ewing, 1. Hutchins' plurality, 56. Jones, 206; Willett, 149; Hickey, 1. Jones' plurality, 56.

Bronze Briggs, the well-known water spaniel dog belonging to our county clerk, is perhaps the most intelligent canine in this part of the State. Bronze is petted a good deal at home and is a general favorite with our townsmen. Anything short of sweet cake or a dainty piece of cooked meat is altogether unworthy the notice of his dogship, as he is very fastidious in regard to what he eats. Bronze is as good as an errand boy, and is sent on all sorts of errands by his owners. He carries notes and bundles, and is sent to the post office for the mail; when the box is opened Bronze puts in his paw and takes out the letters and papers, takes them home on a dog trot. At such times he shuts the whole dog creation and takes the most direct route possible. Besides all this, Bronze performs numerous tricks, such as walking lame, setting up and at command giving left or right paw. A cracker can be placed on his nose and he will not shake it off and grab it until you have said one, two, three! at the sound of the word three he throws back his head and catches it in his mouth. Bronze is a wonderful dog, and we suppose Mr. Briggs would refuse \$500 for him any day.—Ogemaw County Herald.

### FOR SALE.

The Manistee Hotel, with saloon and billiard rooms, in Grayling. Buyer can clear the purchase price in one year. Inquire of

MAIN J. CONNINE,  
Attorney at Law,  
Grayling, Mich.

### WANTED.

I want to purchase a pony. Any body having one for sale will please call on me at my residence in Grayling. DR. CHAS. WAGGNER.

### BIRTHS.

On Sunday, April 8th, 1883, to Mr. and Mrs. Main J. Connine, a son.

W. J. SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
GRAYLING, MICH.

### SHOOTING AND STABBING AFFRAY.

The house of ill-repute up the railroad was the scene of a terrible fight last Saturday morning between the keeper, James Egan, and Joe Francis. From the many stories we hear we are unable to decide who is most to blame. It seems Francis and one of the women had a quarrel, and she called Egan to take her part, and they drove Francis out of the house. Francis came down town, bought a revolver, and went back, as he says to get his money or have revenge. The house being open he walked in and went directly to Egan's room, went in, found him up, demanded his money and was refused. He pulled his revolver, but it is claimed he did not shoot while others assert he shot twice at Egan. They clutched and Egan fell under, and after some pounding agreed to give up the money if Francis would go out into the hall, which he did. Mrs. Egan was by in the meantime and assisted Egan by pounding Francis with bottles. When Francis went out into the hall his revolver went off, accidentally, claimed by him. At that Egan rushed out, armed with a knife, and commenced cutting him. Francis became weak from loss of blood and gave up and fell on the floor, which was literally covered with blood. He was found in that position by the doctor. His wounds are very serious, one cut below the heart on the left side is over three inches deep, and said by one of the doctors to have reached the lung. Egan is bruised up badly around the head by the butt of Francis' revolver, but is not considered serious.

Francis was taken Tuesday night to the hospital at Bay City, but will be watched and soon as able brought back when the examination will occur. Francis is said to belong to Belleville, Ont., that he is known by the cognomen of "Belleville," and that he is a tough character.

Let the true facts in the case be as they may, it is the prevailing opinion of all our law-loving and law-abiding citizens that all participants in the disgraceful affair should receive the full extremes of the law, to the end that there may be no more like scenes in this peaceful locality. Give this class of people to understand that they will not be tolerated and Grayling will be forever free from their obnoxious presence.

### WORRIED BY A WITCH.

Jesse Miller, a farmer living in Greenville township, Somerset county, Pa., is ready to swear that his household is afflicted with a witch. Some time ago he found a saddle hanging on a hook by the chimney. He had placed it on the balusters. This occurred three times, and every member of the family accused solemnly declared that they had not touched the saddle. Mr. Miller took it to the woodshed, and again it was displaced. He then removed the saddle to a sawmill and spiked it to a standard. It stays there. His wife was washing one day, and stepped out of the apartment for a few minutes. Returning she was amazed to find the articles which she had left in the tub thrown abo or over the floor. Miller was aroused one night by terrible screams in his front yard. He bounded out of bed and rushed out and found his daughter there alone. Every door and window in the house was locked and bolted as when the young lady went to bed. Twice since she has been spirited out of the house in broad daylight, in the presence of her mother and others. The spirit of darkness that exerts this influence over the young lady is invisible to all others. She describes the witch as resembling an old woman, with hoary locks, hairy face, and wearing a white cap. The Miller family is thoroughly terrified, as is the entire community. Miller intends to leave the locality as soon as possible. Meanwhile, he has been in M'ersdale in quest of a witch doctor, to make the place tolerable for a short time at least. He is firm in his witch belief.—Pittsburg Leader.

### PETER COOPER'S FAMILY.

In December, 1813, Peter Cooper married Miss Sarah Bedel, of Hempstead, L. I. He was 22 years old and his wife 21. They lived a life of uninterrupted wedded bliss for 55 years. Mrs. Cooper died on the anniversary of her wedding day in December, 1869. They had six children, four of whom died in childhood. The two surviving are Edward Cooper, ex mayor of New York city, and Mrs. Sarah A. Hewitt, wife of Abram S. Hewitt. Peter Cooper never spoke of his wife without emotion. He always said he never loved any other woman, and to her sterling qualities of character he attributed much of his success in life. He said of her: "She was the day star, the solace and the inspiration of my life." He lived in plain and rather old-fashioned style, notwithstanding his great wealth. A love of show never affected him, and he was always ready to receive with hearty hospitality. One evening some unexpected visitors called on him. It happened when, as the old gentleman said, the servants were out. "However," said he, "my wife got me and I set the table while the folks were in the parlor, and upon the whole it was one of the happiest things we ever had."

### NOTICE TO RETURN ANIMAL TO MARKET.

United States Land Office, Reed City, Mich., March 26, 1883. Notice is hereby given that we shall offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at this office, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1883, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described lands, to-wit: EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

## SWARTHOUT & SMITH, Real Estate & Insurance AGENCY.

Two houses and nine lots on Cedar street; two houses and three lots on Penitentiary avenue; two houses and five lots, and two store lots on Michigan avenue, for sale.

Over 3,000 acres of pine lands and 400 acres of farming lands, improved, for sale.

We represent more Companies than any Agency in Northern Michigan and insure at lower rates.

Money to loan on good security.

Swarthout & Smith.

FOR

## JOB PRINTING

Of All Kinds, go to the

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NOTE HEADS,

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CALLING CARDS,

Posters,

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Printed with Neatness and Dispatch.

## PRICES REASONABLE.

—GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.—

No business man should be without a nice business card. You can get them printed cheap at the AVALANCHE office.

The AVALANCHE office is turning out a large quantity of job work, such as letter head, note heads, bill heads, envelopes, tags, etc., etc. We guarantee satisfaction, and do work as cheap as any office in the State.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich., February 15th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Crawford county, Mich., at the court house on the 10th day of April, 1883, viz: Charles H. P. H. of Pers Cheney, Mich., for the W. 1/2 of a W. 1/2 of sec 25, in T. 2 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. M. F. Davis, George O. H. Jones, S. West, Levi Van Buren, all of Crawford county, Mich. CHARLES H. P. H., Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich., February 15th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Crawford county, Mich., at the court house on the 22nd day of March, 1883, viz: George W. Love, Homestead Entry No. 729, for the E. 1/2 of a W. 1/2 of sec 4, section 21, town 25 N., range 10 E., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said tract, viz: Charles E. Theisen, Silas G. Bush, George W. Knowles, and Ira J. Carran, all of Pers Cheney, Mich. EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

N. OLESON'S  
BILLIARD AND POOL  
PARLORS.

THE MONARCH  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The choicest Wines, Liquors, and the best 5 and 10-cent Cigars constantly on hand.

## Salling, Hanson & Co.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

HARDWARE.

STOVES and TINWARE,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Brick, Lime,

AND OTHER

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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Bills Cut to Order on Short Notice.

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THE BEST WAGON  
ON WHEELS

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WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work, by employing none but the BEST of WORKMEN, using nothing but First-Class Improved Machinery and the Very Best of Selected Timber, and by a Thorough Knowledge of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"The Best Wagon on Wheels."

Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but agents may, on their own responsibility, give the following warranty with each wagon, if so agreed: "We hereby warrant the Fish Bros. Wagon No. — to be well made in every particular and to be of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence." Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Price and Terms, and for a copy of the Fish Bros. circular, to FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.